My possessions were limited to a light mackin-toch, but the next day I got a tooth bittsh. The efficers' baggage came the next day.
We reached Siboney at 9 o'clock at night on the day we landed. After supper Gen. Wood informed us that we were to start on the next morning and catch the Spaniaris. The next morning's march was a hard one, espe-cially for rough riders. There was no oppor-tunity for flankers, and it was so hot that about 100 men dropped out for a white. When the first Spanish outpost was discovered Gen. Wood ordered slience in the ranks, and I was sent to the right to deploy with the right wing

FIRST BRUSH WITH THE STANIARDS.

I could not see where the Staniards were at first. I knew, however, that the lest rule to follow when in doubt was to go ahead. We were under a pretty brisk fire, but we nushed on. A newspaper man was on the line with me. He saw some Spanish thats in the distance, and I knew that where there were Spanish hats there must be Spanish hats there must be Spanish hats. We opened fire on them across the ravine and drove them out. Then we saw more, and drove them out. Then we saw some troots coming. We made out that they were our own regulars. I sent a bergeant up in a tree to wave our guidon. We thought they fired a volley at us, but I am not sure of that.

Q.—Did you have any rations that day? A.—Yes, their forage was our feast. We captured a mule loaded with beans, and my men lived high that night. The next morning or evening we received more rations.

Q.—Did you have a fled hospital after that fight to take care of your wounded? A.—I had an improvised field hospital, but the next morning the wounded were taken back to Siboney. My men were equipped lwith "first aid to the injured" bags. I wantto say a word about our assistant surgeon, Dr. James R. Church. He is an old Princeton football man. He not only took care of the sick and wounded, but he would run to the firing line and carry the wounded back on his shoulders. We had approximately forty killed and wounded in that fight. We dight have any transportation at all. That was the trouble. You know it was said that we ought to have boiled our water. We had nothing to boil it in.

CLOTHING AND RATIONS UNSUITABLE. FIRST BRUSH WITH THE SPANIARDS.

CLOTHING AND RATIONS UNSUITABLE.

Q.—Did you try to get transportation? A—Tes, tried hard, but we could get nothing. The water supply in that camp was from the stream alongside of it. A good stream when we could keep the men from bathing in it. We had the regular rations of salt pork, hardtack, coffee and sugar. We had in that camp enough of these four items, but we had nothing else, and the heat and exposure began to tell on the men. I wanted to get them some beans and tomatoes. There was no transportation, so I took fourteen of our men and the officers' horses and marched them to Siboney. I wanted to purchase the beans of the Quartermaster, but he would not sell me any beans unless I would say that they were only for the use of the officers. Now I don't think that was right. I think there should be some provision made for us to buy beans for the men if we wanted under such conditions. However, I bought as large a quantity of beans as my clastic conscience would allow me to as my clastic conscience would allow me to as my clastic conscience would allow me to as could be used by the officers, and think that the officers didn't get many of them. Then I bought some trom another source, and those beans and tomatoes were a great thing for the men. I don't think they would have wanted those things so badly if it had not been a troplical climate or from the fact that their clothing was not suitable.

Q.—What kind of clothing did your regiment have? A.—The hats were excellent. The shoes were good. The flannel shirts were as good as anything I have ever seen except that they were such as I would use in Montana in the fall. The underclothing was for canton flannel and was not good. The trousers tore when the men perspired. The leggings were rot good. It is a great mistake, especially when we are sending men into a mudy contry with leggings that strap under the foot. They collect the mud and get caked with mud. The leggings were tracked wown much below the ankie. The clothing was too hot for the men. It was inferior to t CLOTHING AND BATIONS UNSUITABLE.

After telling the story of the fight on San Juan Hill, Col. Roosevelt said:

HAD NO THOUGHT OF RETREATING.

"We captured a Spanish officers' mess, and an extremely good mess it was, as compared with what we had been getting. There was a fig kettle of stewed beef, a kettle of stewed ieas, a kettl

on and then came the troops

SUPERIORITY OF SMOKELESS POWDER.

"I want to speak of the enormous superiority of the smokeless over the black powder. It can hardly be realized by those who are not on the ground. We felt that we could not depend upon our artillery if it was on the firing line on account of the black powder. I saw the artillery on our left open fire. In a half minute after the first shot there would be a thick cloud of black smoke, and practically every Spanish gun and rife within a radius of half a mile would be turned on it and our guns would be driven out. The Gatlings fought by Capt. Parker were on the extreme front of the skirmish line, but the artillery had to be fought at the rear. Parker had smokeless powder. If he had not had it we would not have allowed him in the trenches with us. I saw some of the Seventy-first men come into the trenches with the cavalry regiments, and the men drove them out. They said they preferred to fight without their support than with them while they were using the black powder.

Q.—Your rations had lasted you? A.—Very insufficiently. The food we got from the Spaniaris was about all we got the first day. For several days we didn't get what I considered a sufficiency of good food. We had generally enough baseon and hardtack. We had about half rations of cofice and sugar. If the climate had been good and the men perfectly healthy, that would have been a trifling thing, but the men had begun to sicken. Digging trenches in that soil and then sleeping in them was bound to bring out the malaria. When they began to sicken it became very hard upon the sick and half sick to have nothing but pork and hardtack and half sick to have nothing but pork and hardtack and half sick to have nothing but pork and hardtack and half sick to have nothing but pork and hardtack and half sick to have nothing but pork and hardtack and half sick to have nothing but pork and hardtack and half sick to have nothing but pork and hardtack and half sick to have nothing but pork and hardtack and hal SUPERIORITY OF SMOKELESS POWDER.

SUPPLIES PLENTY, BUT OUT OF BEACH.

Siboney? A.—Yes, pichty.

SUPPLIES PLENTY, BUT OUT OF ERACH.

Q.—Why did you not get them? A.—I think it must have been for lack of transportation. I had a sort of an amateur transportation train of my own that was a queer sort of an affair. It consisted of such of the officers' horses as were left, some captured horses of the Syanish officers and some mules that had been wounded and that my cow punchers had doctored up. With these we used to go out and forage for ourselves. Our Chaplain was a rustler for food. If there was any food around he could get it. We got some food from the Hed Cross and purchased with our own money supplies that we could not get from the Government.

Q.—Why couldn't you have got the supplies from the commissary? A.—Lack of transportation facilities. The orders of Gen. Miles of May 8 said that each regiment should have twenty-five wagons. Our regiment, which was two-thirds full, had but one wagon as a rule, and sometimes we didn't have any. If we had received some transportation for ourselves or if we could even have had the mule train which we left at Tampa we could have had that whole cavalry division properly supplied. We never had, so far as I know, more than one day's rations for the army at the front. If we had had a sufficiency of mule trains we could have had several days' rations right there on the firing lines. I tried to keep my regiment two days ahead, but I had to seat. Men from that regiment came to our eamp and picked up the scraps of hardfack. One man offered \$7 for seven hardtacks. When there was any food to be got I got it. It was a case of every individual rustling for him. Col. Weston of the Commissary Department helped nin, but I think he paid no heed to mere regulations, but that if he knew it was a case of men really needing what they saked for he would give it to them. He used to let me have beans for my men without my swearing they were for the officers.

INSUFFICIENT MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

INSUFFICIENT MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Insufficient Medical supplies.

Q.—How about the medical supplies? A.—
They were entirely insufficient. On that soint, however. I would suggest to you that the Servetary of War has a report which covers that ground fully, and which will be very much more accurate than my memory would be now. We had by that time only one doctor left, Assistant Surgeon Church. He had the fever himself, but he stuck it out all the way through. I take particular pleasure in saying this because he is being examined now for a position in the army. He may be ruisty on written examinations, but he has mere good common sense and snowledge and ability to work that enough to offset any rustiness in that line. We had, I believe, plenty of quinine and calomel, but very little class. I wish you had before you the report I wrote about Sept. Is in response to a letter from the secretary of War.

Gen. Dodge said the commission would get a copy.

"I took that report and sead it over before all of the offleers who had been with me," continued (vi). Hoosevelt, "and got supplementary reports from them on the master of the medical supplies, hospital treatment, and so forth. I think von will find that an interesting report, and wish you would get it. It is not

ROOSEVELT ON THE WAR. only my statement but a statement in which all the officers agree.

TERATMENT OF THE WOUNDED AFFALLING.

"We had our dog tents to sleen under and we got a couple of big toplings for our regimental hostdrais, but those we got by rustling for our regimental hostdrais, but those we got by rustling for conselves and not through the Government. Through no fault of the dioctors, the condition of the weended in the rear, during and immediately after the fight, was appalling. I want down there three days after the fight, was over to look for some of my men. I saw terrible sights. I didn't blanne the doctors in the least. I saw them working at operating tables when they had to jerk tholheads to keep themselves awake. There were not enough doctors there and not enough aupplies. I saw some of my own men right after they were operated upon, having legs or arms amputated or something of that sort, taken right out in the jungle and left in the grass. Sometimes, I know, they stayed there twenty-four or thirty-six hours, with a leg or an arm off, and with nobody even to gome to them to give them a drink of water. But they had to be taken there. There was nowhere else to take them and nobody to take care of them. "The doctors were all doing their best and working as bravely as the soldiers in the trenches, but the treatment at the hospitals was so hard upon the men that as soon as possible the wounded sent back to the hospital returned to the front I could not get my wounded and sick men to go to the rear unless they had to be taken there. Gen. Wood told me not to send any sick or wounded men to the rear if they could possibly be attended to at the front, because there were no facilities for taking care of them at the rear. TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED APPALLING,

LAY IN THE MUD WITHOUT BLANKETS.

"There were no cots for the wounded. After being operated upon, if they had blankets, they had blankets, they hay in the mud on their blankets. If they didn't have blankets they lay in the mud without blankets. I saw one of my men who was shot through the hips. His name was Giebber. He had been operated lupon. He was lying in the deep mud without a blanket. I succeeded in getting a man to give him his blanket on promise that I would tear mine in half and share it with him. promise that I would be a share it with him.

"The wounded behaved in the most uncomplaining way. I cannot sufficiently emphasize how brave they were. The bulk of them. 90 per cent. of them, were soldiers in the regular

how brave they were. The bulk of them. 90 per cent of them, were soldiers in the regular army.

"There was nominally 15 to 25 per cent of my men on the sick list, but certainly 50 per cent of the rest were half sick. We could not have got more than one-quarter in the whole cavalry division at that time who could have carried their packs and marched five miles. It was for those half-sick men that we should have had something besides the pork and hardtack. It was for them that I bought provisions in the city of Santiago.

"The experience coming up on the transport was very much better than on the transport going down. The officers were quartered in an airy structure built above the decks. We had an insufficiency of disinfectants. We had a sufficiency of hospital supplies, as it turned out. Our assistant surgeon (Church) was the only doctor we had on the ship and he was sick, but a trooper, acting as a doctor, helped him out. He was also sick. If yellow fever had broken out on the way home it would have become epidemic. There was no place where we could have isolated a case. I had thought that thing out and made up my mind if the emergency arose we would simply have to turn the officers out of their quarters, put them anywhere, and put the sick in their places.

"There was no ice for the men and the drinking water was very bad. Still we got nong home, and were very glad to get back. We reached Camp Wikoff Aug. 15, and were put ashore the pext morning. We went into detention camp for three days and then went into the camp proper." nto the camp proper.

CONDITIONS AT CAMP WINOFF.

Q .- How did you find things at Camp Wikoff Q.—How did you find things at Camp Wikoff?
A.—For the first three days a great deal of confusion prevailed, which, I think, was mostly unavoidable. For the first three days our sick and wounded didn't have cots. I did not think they were getting the attention they should be getting near a big city. After the first three days I have nothing to say except that our regiment was admirably treated and our sick men were well treated. The records were badly kept at the camp, so that I sometimes couldn't find my own men, but so were the recouldn't find my own men, but so were the recmen were well treated. The records were badly kept at the camp, so that I sometimes couldn't find my own men, but so were the records of my own regiment, so I have no fault to find on that score. Men are more important than records, and if the men were well cared for that was all that concerned me. Again and again I would meet my men in the hospitals and would ask them how they were getting on, and they would say, "Oh! this is heaven." My brigade got so much milk and goodies that I finally had to stop receiving them. I would take them over and give them to other regiments. I had other regimental commanders report to me that they could not use any more delicacles at the same time that I was reading in the newspapers about our sick army starving at Camp Wixoff.

"Why was there such a scarcity of medical supplies in Cuba?" asked Dr. Connor.

"I don't know," replied the Colonel. "I was told that there was any amount of them on the ships. There may not have been transportation enough. I know that during the battle of San Juan we saw no ambulances, so far as my regiment was concerned. Afterward we never had a sufficiency of ambulances. I was told that there were but twelve on the island.

"One of my men, Sherman Bell, had a terrible hernia. I had to get a mule cart and put a mule and bronce buster McGinty into it together and send him to the hospital in that way."

Q.—Do you know whether a positive order

wny."
Q.—Do you know whether a positive order

Way."

Q.—Do you know whether a positive order was given at Tampa that no ambulances should be taken along? A.—I know nothing about it, but I think it would have been better if we had had fewer troops and better transportation.

Q.—Were the privations in Cuba greater than you expected that they would be? A.—I was expecting bothing, one way or the other. I went in to take things as they occurred. I think the privations as regard medical supplies and food were greater than it was necessary to have them. I believe, if we had had sufficient means of disembarkation and sufficient animals for transportation, most of the privations could have been avoided.

Q.—Why didn't you take all the troops of your regiment of rough riders with you? A.—We were not allowed to. At first we were told that we could only take four troops, and that caused me twenty-four hours of terrible agony, as that would have meant that I would have been left behind.

Gen. Wilson—Col. Roosevelt, have you any further information to volunteer?

COL. ROOSEVELT MAKES SOME SUGGESTIONS.

COL. ROOSEVELT MAKES SOME SUGGESTIONS.

col. noosevelt Mares some suggestions.

"From what I saw I believe that if our army were exercised in peace, as I think the foreign armies are, very much of this trouble would have been avoided. I do not see how we can expect to avoid serious trouble in the future if we are not accustomed to handle over three hundred men at a time. I believe that if in time of peace you could get together once a year ten or fifteen thousand men, march them from San Antonio to Galveston, say, and then from San Antonio to Galveston, say, and then embark them for Tampa, all of the defects in the Quartermaster's Department, Medical Department and Commissary Department will be made evident and will work their own cure. It will cost money, but it is the thing to do.

"Now, I would like to say this as the result of my experience in the Navy Department: If seel that the Ordnance and Quartermaster's bureaus should not be separated from the line. Admiral Sampson used the guns which he built when he was head of the Ordnance Bureau of the navy. I believe it would be of the greatest advantage if we could have our ordnance men and our quartermasters in the army detailed for some years and sent back to the line, and then sent back again if necessary. I believe it would be for the advantage of the line and for the advantage of the army and navy.

"As for the other matter, the need of exercising the army in peace, I am sure it is the only practical way of working out all the reforms you need. You cannot sit down and plan out on paper. Practice in the field is necessary. I could see that in the improvements that came with experience in the field. Each year an army should be actually put through in peace what it would have to go through in war."

"I judge, then." remarked Gen. Sexton. "that the shortcomings you have cided and the unnecessary privations you have cided and the unnecessary privations you have cided and the unnecessary privations you have cided and the mace due to the inexperience of officers and men rather than to the wanton neglect

THE SOURCE OF ALL THE TROUBLE.

"I would not charge anyhody with wanton neglect, said the Colone! "I think they were mainly due to the system which procured the inexperienced officers. It seems to me there could be great improvements."

"What is your opinion of planing troops after embarkation on transports in charge of the navy?" asked Gen. Wilson.

"I am very strongly in favor of it." replied the Colone!. "I do not think you ought to have transports that are entirely free from some type of military control, and the military control at sea should be the military control of the navy. I might illustrate this by a little experience of ours. One of the transports was towing a schooner, which went so slowly that the transport fell behind, and we were signalled to go back and holp her. Capt. Clover of the Baneroft was in the rear and in charge of the transport and her dilatory tow, and fam drawing it militly when I say that ho was hot when we came back on his hands, too. Of course, we could be of no earthly henefit, and only added to his trouble. We should allow transports to be in the hands of an Admiral." Did your transport go back to aid the other.

and confiscate my mules and captured Spanish cavalry horses. Then I would have to go to work and start my train all over again." HAMPERED BY BEADQUARTERS.

"Who were they?" asked Gen. Wilson.
"Officers acting under Gen. Shafter's orders, I suppose. for officers would come along and say. What are you doing with these mules? You are not entitled to mules,' and off they'd go, taking the mules with them."

Have you any more suggestions to make as to future improvements?"
"Only this, that I would like you to get my letters written with the assent of gil the officers of my regiment who were there."

Col. Roosevelt then retired, and the committee, at 5:15 o'clock, went into a short executive session.

TESTIMONY OF OTHER WITNESSES. TRETIMONY OF OTHER WITNESSES.

The other witnesses examined yesterday were: Mrs. Susan Powell of 33 Lafayette nince: Joseph Gurke of Yonkers. a Corporal in Company L of the Eighth New York: Col. A. S. Kimball. Assistant Chief Quartermaster-General of the United States Army: Sidney Y. Lowell of 164 Columbia Heights. Brooklyn. and his daughter. Miss Mary C. Lowell: the Rev. Henry B. Bryan of Garden City: First Lieut. Hiden Olin, Company I. Seventy-first Regiment, and Mrs. L. G. Woodhouse of 34 West Fifty-third street.

Mrs. Powell denied that any officer of the army had ever refused to employ her as a nurse because she would not promise not to divaige what she might see in the camps. She said that it was an officer of the auxiliary of the Red Cross Society who had asked her to make such alpromise. She refused and therefore was not accepted. Corroral Gurke said there was plently of food at Chickamausa, but that all of it intended for the men did not always reach them.

all of it intended for the men did not always reach them.

Col. Kimball testified that contracts in standard articles were invariably let to the lowest bidder, and that on other articles the quality of the samples and the capacity of responsible bidders to fulfil the orders on time guided in the selection. At no time did he deal with middlemen in the purchase or charter of ships. No personal favoritism was ever permitted in the award of contracts. Col. Kimball left with the commission a complete record of the \$4,000,000 worth of contracts let at the New York depot after the usual advertisement for bids.

is.

Mr. Lowell testified that he heard no com-nints among the men at Camp Wikoff, but he ought that there should have been more thought that there should have been more houses and fewer tents.

Miss Lowell, his daughter, testified that the sound of hammers in building what few houses were built annoyed the patients in the tents.

The Rev. Mr. Bryan said he had observed that some bodies were buried without clothes before the attention of Major Brown was called to the dereliction on the part of the subordinates.

to the dereliction on the part of the subordinates.

Lieut. Olin denied that the officers of his company had ever used hospital tents to the exclusion of sick soldiers.

Mrs. Woodhouse corroborated the testimony of other women who assisted in nursing the soldiers at Montauk. She had not heard any soldiers complain.

The commission decided yesterday that it would consume too much time to have the whole commission go to Montauk, especially as the soldiers had all left there, so only one or two members will visit that camp site, while the others remain to take the testimony of anybody who can throw any light upon the subject of the inquiry.

SENHOR MENDONGA'S RECALL.

Case of the Brazilian Minister in Washington Who Was Sent to Lisbon.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-It is reported that Senhor Salvador de Mendonca, former Brazilian Minister to the United States, has been recalled from his present post at Lisbon to answer grave charges preferred against him

by the State Department of Brazil. About six months ago Senhor Mendonea was taken from Washington and transferred to the Court of Lisbon, and Senhor Auses de Brazil, the present Minister, was appointed in his place. The post at Lisbon and the post at Washington are considered in the same class

Washington are considered in the same class by the Brazilian Government, and it was not thought at the time that there was anything of importance in the transfer.

Now it is stated that there were at the time rumors and suspicions of misconduct on the part of Senhor Mendonca, and his transfer was made to allow an investigation which, should it not be productive of any revelations, would not impair the standing of the Minister or cause any reflection upon him.

It is now said that such a state of affairs has been developed that when President Moraes sent the name of Senhor Mendonca to the Cortes asking that he be confirmed as Minister to Portugal the nomination was rejected.

During Senhor Mendonca's residence in Washington his home was the scene of many social gatherings and diplomatic dinners. He and his family were lavish in their expenditures. Senhor Aussa de Brazil, the present Minister to Washington, declines to discuss the matter of the receall of his predecessor from the court at Lisbon or his affairs while in Washington.

TOLBERTS WANT TO GO HOME.

No Federal Action in South Carolina-In dictments in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-The refugees from South Carolina have practically abandoned hope of Federal interference in their cases, and are engaged in an attempt to make peac with their neighbors. If successful they will return to their homes. All of those who came to assist the Tolbert family in pleading their case before the Department of Justice have Darlington. R. R. and J. W. Tolbert and their relatives. Henderson and Collins, are still here, awaiting a favorable opportunity to return to South Carolina. Realizing that the Government has no grounds on which to prosecute the people who drove them from home

cute the people who drove them from home, and no warrant for sending troops to protect them in the future, they will be glad to return and live down the trouble. They will not agree to leave politics alone in the future, but will doubtless be more discreet in their utterances and actions.

It is said that the Department of Justice, at the December term of the District Court at Raieigh, N. C., will present bills against those charged with driving United States Commissioner Bunning from Willmington, N. C. The action will be based on the ground that Bunning, as United States Commissioner of Deeds, is a United States Commissioner for mattending to the duties devolving on him as a Federal officer. It is understood that the indictments have already been drawn.

SLOW TO REPORT A DROWNING. Man Fell from Oil Barge Monday Night Police Told Last Night.

Michael Quinn, 33 years old, of 148 Huron treet, Greenpoint, L. I., fell overboard from the Standard Oil Company's barge No. 32, of the Standard Oil Company's barge No. 32, of which he was Captain, on Monday night, while she was leaving Pier 3, East River. Last night John A. Johnson, foreman of the lighterage department of the Oil Company, strolled into the Oil slip police station and told Sergt. Tighe that a man had fallen off the barge, and if the police happened to find the body, they, would know who it was.

"Quinn was six feet tall and was in his shirt sleeves," according to the description left by Mr. Johnson. It was also said that he had a family in Greenpoint.

The severe Western storm became intensified yesterday and moved castward with the ce sover the northern part of the upper lake region. It was at-tended by daugerous gales of 35 to 50 miles an hour, the wind blowing from all directions toward the storm centre and covering the country from the Da-kotas castward to western New York and from Can-

ada to the Tennessee Valley.

Snow was falling in Minussota, Michigan, Ind iana Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri, and rain in the eastern section of Ohio, Pennsylvan a and south over the Tennossee Valley. The storm will spread into this section to-day, pre-

ceded by rain and high easterly winds, then by snow and colder weather and high northwest winds, probably clearing by Thanksgiving morning. A decided cold wave with temperature; below zero covers all the Northwest. The line of freezing temperatures extended southward yesterday into the Gulf of Mexico over Texas. In the Atlantic States the weather was generally fair, but was becoming

threatening toward night. In this city the day was fair and warmer, highest temperature 52°, lowest 40°; average humidity 70 per cent.; wind easterly, average velocity 14 mile an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.26, 3 P. M. 30.18.

The temperature as recorded by the official there strest level is shown in the appeared table:

WASHINGTON FORTCAST FOR WEDNESDAY.
For New England and easiern New York, rain, turn ing to mour; decidedly colder; high northeasterly shift

ing to northwesterly winds; Thursday, fair and cold

brisk westerly winds; Thursday, fair and cold

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, rain or snow, followed by clearing; decidedly colder; winds shifting to high northwesterly; Thursday, fair and For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Mary land, clearing in the early morning; decidedly colder; temperature will fall to about 25° by night; ROOSEVELTS HANDS FULL.

HE WINDS UP A BUST DAY WITH A TOAST TO PLATT.

Interviews Root, Choate, Bankers, Labor Men, Testifies Before the War Board, Meets the Lenders, Discusses Appointments and Goes to a Dinner-Platt Says the New Senator Must Be a Talker. Governor-elect Roosevelt gave another exhi-

bition yesterday of his energetic way of doing business, and managed to crowd a vast quantity of work into the hours between his arrival in the city, at 10 o'clock, from Oyster Bay, and 6:30 o'clock, when he left the Fifth Avenue Hotel to go to dinner. Col. Boose-velt was accompanied to the city by Douglas Robinson, his brother-in-law. They parted company on the New York side of the Thirty-fourth street ferry, and Col. Roosevelt went at once to the office of Elihu Root. Mr. Root put on his overcoat and went with Col. Roosevelt to Joseph H. Choate's office. They got to Mr. Choate's office nearly an hour before Mr. Choate arrived. C.C. Beaman, John Proctor Clarke and Frank Moss were at Mr. Choate's office, and Col. Roosevel with them until Mr. Choate arrived. When he came they were all together until 12:15. They talked about the political situation in the State and in this city. Col. with ideas as to how the condition of the people in the State and city can be bettered, and that all his conferences will have this object in

He went from Mr. Choate's office to that of his cousin, W. Emlen Roosevelt, at 33 Wall street, where he met Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank; Merritt Trimble of the Bank for Savings and J Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich savings Bank, with whom he talked nearly hree-quarters of an hour. It was said that Col. Roosevelt was anxious to find out something about the sentiment among bankers in regard to Banking Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn, whose term expires in 1900. It was said last night that Mr. Kilburn's chances of re-appointment were good. This was entirely unofficial, for all the gentlemen who took part in the conference refused to say anything

unofficial, for all the gentlemen who took part in the conference refused to say anything about it.

Having seen the bankers and had a brief talk at the same office with Gen. Louis Fitzgerald on National Guard matters. Col. Roosevelt started for the Downtown Association's house at 60 Pine street to get luncheon. As he hurried along the street the news of his coming spread, and the walk was in the nature of a public reception. In the association rooms the Governor-elect was forced to hold an impromptu reception, and this made it impossible for him to arrive at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 2 o'clock precisely, at which hour several labor leaders were waiting for him.

Col. Roosevelt got to the hotel nearly on time, however, and found Prof. George S. Gunton, Henry Weisman. Henry White, John Derflinger and Jacob A. Riis awaiting him. They took possession of Luther Little's room and locked the door. The representatives of labor told Mr. Roosevelt that they did not think any radical legislation was needed, but they wanted the existing laws enforced. Mr. Roosevelt told them that every promise he made during the campaign was to be kept. All of them agreed that there were enough laws to protect working men and/women, but that the responsibility for their enforcement was so divided that little benefit was derived from them. They suggested that the only way to make the laws effective was to codify them, tand make the Superintendent of Factories responsible for their enforcement. Col. Roosevelt was in hearty sympathy with them, and told them that in every way that he could aid them he would. It was arranged that the labor leaders should hold a meeting, at which some plan should be devised which they thought would make the existing laws effective. When this is done Col. Roosevelt will meet them again.

Col. Roosevelt almost ran out of Republican headquarters when this meeting was over and hustled up to Parlor DR to testify before the War Investigation Committee. He finished his story there at 5 o'clock and went to Senator Plat

dr., Chairman of the Executive Committee.
The matter of appointments was taken up, and some progress was made toward the selection of men for the offlees that the new Governor will have to fill. Probable legislation was not discussed, except incidentally. What decisions were reached in regard to appointments is not stated. Having finished his business, Col. Roosevelt went to his sister's in Madison avenue, and thence to a dinner which E. A. Harriman give last night in honor of Mr. Odell at the Metropolitan Club.

The dinner was a private one. There were thirty-six guests. Senator Mark Hanna sat at one end of the oval table, with Levi P. Morton opposite. Col. Roosevelt sat at Mr. Harriman's right and Mr. Odell at his left. Senator Platt sat opposite Mr. Harriman. Speeches were made by Mr. Odell. Col. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, Chauncey M. Depew and Ellhu Root.

Mr. Odell eulogized Col. Roosevelt, and proposed his beatth, which was drunk standing.

man. Speeches were made by Mr. Odell. Col. Roosevelt, Senator Platt, Chauncey M. Depew and Elihu Root.

Mr. Odell eulogized Col. Roosevelt, and proposed his health, which was drunk standing. Mr. Odell also said that as Mr. Platt grew older he improved wisdom.

Col. Roosevelt thanked Mr. Odell for his kind words and for his effective work in the campaign. He assured Mr. Platt that Mr. Odell was not an easy boss. Col. Roosevelt spoke of the need of harmony among Republicans and honest Democrats and Independents. He said that the success of his Administration depended on the aid of all honest men. Honest differences must be recognized, he said, but all agree on honesty and on the necessity of punishment for dishonest men. Republicans or Democrats, wherever found.

He proposed the health of Senator Platt, and it was drunk enthusiastically.

In replying to the toast Mr. Platt said that the Republican party had got to choose a partner for him in the Senate, and that it seemed a somewhat difficult thing to do.

"Whoever that partner may be," he said, "he must be the talker. I am a worker."

There were cries of "Chauncey, Chauncey," and Mr. Depew arose. He said that in spite of what had been said about keeping silent he noticed that Mr. Choate, and Mr. Beaman and Mr. Root, who were present, had used their mouths to good advantage.

When Mr. Depew sat down Mr. Root said he thought he ought to open his mouth, and he spoke of the work done by Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell during the campaign. He said that while they were harmonicusty eating this dinner they mush't forget that the time would come when they would be displeased with Mr. Roosevelt, when each one would be dispappointed in something, and when they would think of going around the corner and swearing at the Governor. Mr. Root said it was at these times to be broad in spirit, the time for each man to do his best and to remember that Governor. Mr. Root said it was at these times that they should have harmony and that then was when the dovernor would particularly need the

BEECHAMS

POR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Head-ache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Biotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S PHILS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure sick Hendache. For a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival LARCEST SALE Patent Medicine in the V

Stillman, Charles H. Tweed, R. T. Wilson, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and Charles A. Penbody.
While Col. Boosevelt was hustling around town during the day testifying before the War Commission and consulting with party leaders, the Fifth Avenue Hotel was filled with politicians from all parts of the State. Treasurer-elect Jacekel. Secretary of State-elect McDonough, Attorney-General-elect Davies, and State Engineer-elect Bond were there. Senators Ford, Elaberg, Davis, Haines, Nussbaum, Ellsworth, White Wilcox, and Krum, Assemblymen Coughtry, McEwan, Mazet, Relaey, Hill, Green, Ware, and Nixos, and Congressmen Ray and Sherman were in the hotel. William J. Youngs, who is to be the Governor's private secretary; Leroy Jacobs, a candidate for Warden of Sing Sing; J. Spencer Whipple, Clerk of the Senate; Superlatendent of Public Buildings Frederick Easton and many others called to see Mr. Odell and stayed to discuss the election and its results with each other. It became known that C. A. Wieting, Commissioner of Agriculture, is likely to succeed himself. One of the contests for places on Assembly committees is for the Chairmanship of the Cities Committee. De Graw and Brennan of Rings county, Mazet of the Nineteenth district of this county, Lewis of Rochester and Hill of Eric are aspirants for the place It was said yesterday that Lewis's chances of landing were good.

FOUR WARRIORS AT ALBANY.

Gardiner and Jerome Talk of Each Other Major Burbank's Expired Pull.

ALBANY, Nov. 22 .- Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, whose correct title according to the Army Register is Major; Major-Gen. and Adjt.-Gen. Charles Whitney Tillinghast 2d: Major James B. Burbank, U. S. A., and Col. Lovell H. Jerome, formerly known as Major, were the four military celebrities at the Capitol this afternoon. Col. Gardiner called upon Gov. Black and then went to the Court of Appeals to attempt to disprove the charges of Col. Jerome that he, Gardiner, had removed James J. Flood, a veteran, from a place as subporna server in the District Attorney's office contrary to the civil; service laws. Gardiner glared at Jerome and Jerome glared at Gardiner. Major Burbank usually takes a nap at 2:30 P. M. in the office of Adjt.-Gen. Tillinghast. He neglected to take his nap this' afternoon, as he desired to gaze upon Gardiner and Jerome. Tillinghast was also present for the purpose of looking over Gardiner and Jerome. Col. Jerome bustled through the departments asking every man, woman and child in hem to sign a petition requesting Governorelect Theodore Roosevalt to appoint him State Superintendent of Public Buildings at Albany to succeed Frederick C. Easton. He has a formidable petition. It is signed by Chauncey

Superintendent of Public Buildings at Albany to succeed Frederick C. Easton. He has a formidable petition. It is signed by Chauncey M. Depew, James J. Belden, James A. Roberts, Edward Lauterbach, ex-Mayor William L. Strong of New York. Attorney-General Theodore E. Hancock and a number of others. Governor-elect Roosevelt has been advised by eminent Republicans to give the place of State Superintendent of Public Buildings to a Republican outside of Albany. Col. Jerome ascertained this fact and has started in early with his petition. A number of other Republicans outside of Albany county with strong backing desire to succeed Mr. Easton. Governor-elect Roosevelt, it is known, is going slow in the matter of making appointments of this character. Under Gov. Morton and Gov. Black there has been more or less criticism of the administration of the Department of Public Buildings. All this is known to Governor-elect Roosevelt.

It is said to be Governor-elect Roosevelt's determination to request the Secretary of War at Washington to recall Major Burbank from his duties at Albany, Major Burbank has been stationed here for four years. It is the custom of the War Department at Washington to assign its, representatives at State capitals for a period not longer than two years. Major Burbank, through the influence of Gov. Black and Gen. Tillinghast, has held on for two years longer than the usual period. Indeed, it is a matter of gossip that while other officers of the regular army were eager to go to the front with their commands in the recent Spanish war, Major Burbank preferred to remain here in Albany, and Gov. Black, through his influence with Secretary Alger at Washington, assisted Major Burbank in his desire to remain at home and aid Gen. Tillinghast in running the National Guard of the State of New York. In fact, Major Burbank was actually ordered to join his command at Fort Hamilton, but the influence of the Black administration setured the Rosevelt and Major-Gen. Roe. it is known, are thoroughly familiar with the situ

EAGER FOR NEW YORK STATE BONDS. Aggregate Bids of \$6,475,000 Received for n War Loan of \$400,000.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.-State Comptroller Roberts to-day sold the \$400,000 3% per cent registered bonds for the payment of the expenses tered bonds for the payment of the expenses of the National Guard in the public defence to Abraham White of New York as trustee at his bid of 103.195 for the whole amount. At this bid the bonds net the purchaser 2% per cent. There were nineteen bidders, and the total amount of bonds bid for was \$8,475,000.

MONEY GONE; SKULL FRACTURED. John J. Ryan, Locked Up for Intexication

Found to Be in a Dying Condition. John J. Ryan, a salesman, of 849 Ninth aveue, is at Roosevelt Hospital with a fracture at the base of his skull which seems likely to be the base of his skull which seems likely to be mortal. He was found by the police early yesterday morning at Eleventh avenue and Forty-second street and locked up in the West Thirty-seventh street station on a charge of intoxication. He was sent to the hospital at half-past 10, where he recovered consciousness during the afternoon and told his name. His sister, with whom he lives, saw him last on Monday morning, when he started out to collect his salary. He had no money when found.

DEWEY'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Will Be Banking Officer of the Navy on Dec. 25-Likely to Be Made Admiral. WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-The Navy Department to-day notified Rear Admiral F. M. Bunce, ommandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to old himself in readiness for retirement from hold himself in readiness for retirement from active service on Dec. 25. He will be 62 years old on Christmas Day, and under the law is obliged to retire on account of age.

The retirement of Admiral Bunce will make Rear Admiral George Dewey the ranking officer of the navy. When Congress meets the President will recommend the revival of the grade of Admiral, so that he can bestow additional honor on Rear Admiral Dewey.

Killed His Wife and Committed Suicide. SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 22 .- A murder and suicide occurred at the Saratoga House, Honesdale, last night when William Miller met hi wife there and shot her through the head, causing instant death, and then killed himself. Mrs. Miller left her husband some time ago and has since been living with an ex-convict named Brodie. She went to the Court House ramen frome. She want to the Court House yesterday and began proceedings in divorce, with a view to marrying Brodie. She was met by Miller on her return. He wanted her to come home and attend to their sick children. She refused, and he draw the revolver and fired.

Court-Martial for Constructor Hanscom. WARHINGTON, Nov. 22 .- An order for a courtmartial to try Naval Constructor John F. Hanscom will be promulgated this week. Con structor Hanseom is accused of violating the civil service regulations at the League Island Navy Yard. Other prosecutions will follow the investigation into the affairs of the yard just concluded by Lieut. J. J. Knapp.

Actor Couldock's Condition Improved. The condition of C. W. Couldock, the veteran etor, who is ill at his son's residence, 116 East Ninety-third street, was much improved last night. It was said that if the present im-provement continues Mr. Couldock would be able to be about in a few days.

Spirits Put Up a Cent a Gallon, An advance of one cent a gallon was made yesterday in the price of spirite by both the American Spirits Manufacturing Company and the Standard Distilling and Distributing Com**Nursing Mothers** Dr. T. M. Burns, of Denver, Colo., writes: "1 consider Johann Hoff's Mait Extract superior to

Johann Hoff's is the pleneer and standard-introduced in 1847. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

all other remedies in the treatment of suppression

of milk and as a general tonic for nursing mothers."

MRS. TODD MUST GIVE THE REALTY. SUBSTITUTION

Wife of Amherst's Professor of Astronomy

Loses a Suit Over a Piece of Land. AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 22.—Word was re-ceived here to-day that the Massachusetts Supreme Court has sustained the decision of the lower court in the suit brought by Miss Lavinia N. Dickinson against Mrs. Mabel Loomis Todd, wife of Pro. David H. Todd of Amherst College, overruling Mrs. Todd's appeal. The court orders that she reconvey to Miss Dickinson real estate which, it is held.

was obtained by fraudulent means.

This is the end of a long and bitter legal fight This is the end of a long and bitter legal fight which has long divided Amberst into two warring camps, all the parties in the case living here. Prof. and Mrs. Todd's home, the deeds of which were in Mrs. Todd's name, stood next to a vacant lot which was owned by Miss Dickinson. Miss Dickinson intended to build a house on this lot, and the Todds objected so strenuously that she promised not to build. One day, Miss Dickinson says, she invited Mrs. Todd to her house to talk the matter over. Mrs. Todd gave her a paper to sign, leading her to believe that it was a promise not to build the house. Later she discovered that it was a deed transferring the lot to Mrs. Todd.

Mrs. Todd's defence was that Miss Dickinson was fully aware of the character of the paper when she signed it, and that in payment Mrs. Todd was to help Miss Dickinson in some literary work. Miss Dickinson promptly brought suit for the return of the property. Prof. Todd is a well-known astronomer, and he and his wife made the noted trip to Japan on board the yacht Curonet last year to view a solar cellipse. Mrs. Todd lectured and wrote about the journey. Miss Dickinson's sister was Emily Dickinson, the poet.

WARD ELECTION SET ASIDE.

A. Smith Ceases to Be Mayor and A. Smith Becomes Mayor of Brigantine City. ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 22.-The election in the Second ward of Brigantine City was ordered agt aside to-day by Judge Miller of Camden, who heard the argument in this city. As a result he declared that Alonzo Smith is Mayor, instead of Albert Smith, who has been exercising the functions of that office. From the evidence presented to him he decided that fraud had been perpetrated. The withdrawal of the ward's vote petrated. The withdrawal of the ward's vote elects Edward Johnson Councilman-at-Large. The vote had been a tie. There remain three Councilmen in the First ward who, with the Councilmen in the First ward who, with the Councilmen is the First ward who, with the councilman-at-Large, will constitute a quorum, and it falls to them to fill all offices vacant by virtue of the court's declaration. The case originated through the discovery that a number of ballots had been taken out of a ballot box and changed with a pencil. The defeated candidate for Mayor charged that the ballot box had been tampered with during the noon recess, which was taken to permit the election officers to cat their dinner.

THE M'GARRYS IN THE FIELD,

They Will Soon Try to Down John Morrisy

It is said that John Morrisy Gray will have to hustle to retain his place as Democratic leader in the Eighth Assembly district in Brooklyn, which includes the entire Tenth ward with the exception of the two first election districts. About a year ago Gray, at a nod from the Willoughby street régime, wrested control from young Councilman John J. Mc-Garry, although his father, the late Alderman James McGarry, had been undisputed master of the Tenth ward bailiwick for a generation.

The McGarry clans are reported to be moving for John Morrisy Gray's political scalp, and with the assistance of the Millardites, who who are also in revolt, are confident they will capture it when the next primary comes around, regardless of the attitude of the Willoughby street magnates in the fray. It is said that Councilman McGarry is likely to receive aid and comfort in the fight from Senator Michael J. Coffey, the unchallenged chieftain of the neighboring Red Hook Democracy. control from young Councilman John J. Mc-

MR. RAY WANTS A SENATE SEAT. He Thinks He May Get One, Too, If a Dark Horse Has Any Chance.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 22.-It was an-George W. Ray would be a candidate for the United States Senatorship, and now it is stated that he will receive the support of the Broome delegation in addition to that of Chenango, Delaware, and adjacent counties. Mr. Ray's hopes lie in the occurrence of a close contest, in which a dark horse would have a chance.

Scaffold Afire on the Bridge. Police Sergeant Harkins of the Fulton street

station, Brooklyn, while looking from the rear window of the station house shortly before l o'clock yesterday afternoon, discovered that a rigger's scaffold on the bridge was on fire. He telephoned the fact to the bridge police station, and Sergt. Phillips and a squad of men soon reached the scene of the fire. The scaffold had been erected under the north road-way, near the Brooklyn tower. There was quantity of cotton waste and shavings on the a quantity of cotton waste and shavings on the scaffold, and it is surmised that some person in a passing trolley car carelessly threw a lighted cigarette into the waste, and, as the riggers were at dinner, the waste was soon ignited. The policemen formed a line from the large water tank near the Brooklyn tower to the burning scaffold, and then passed buckets of water along the line. Sergt. Phillips directing the movements of the bridge fire brigade. In a few minutes the flames were extinguished.

Dr. Wickes Washburn of 21 East Twentyfirst street, who spoke on Monday evening before the County Medical Association, was quoted as saying that he had charge of the general hospital at Camp Wikoff under Col. Forwood. Dr. Washburn makes this correc-

"I certainly do not wish to be understood as I certainly do not wish to be understood as having said anything of the kind-first, because it would be untrue; second, because, if true, I should not admit it except when absolutely necessary, for the executive management was just where the whole matter broke down, and I repeat that neither myself nor Col. Forwood had anything to do with the executive management of that hospital. The Colonei will probably feel just as grateful to you for correcting this error as I will."

Blankbook Workers Demand Shorter

Blankbook workers in five shops struck yes terday to enforce the nine-and-a-half-hour workday. Later, the employers in two of the shops granted the shorter day. In all about seven-eighths of the employers granted the shorter-workday demand, which was made last Monday, without any strikes being ordered.

A \$3,000 Job for Col. John B. Meyenborg. The Democratic Patronage Committee in Brooklyn has recommended Col. John B. Meyenborg for appointment as a local assessor in place of John Delmar, deceased. The salary is \$3,000 a year. Col. Meyenborg has served as Assemblyman, Supervisor-at-Large and Coun-sel for the Board of Supervisora.

the FRAUD of the day. See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand

GARTER'S Little Liver Pills

The only perfect Liver Pill

Take no other.

Even if Solicited to do so.

Beware of imitations of Same Color Wrapper

RED.

Dond's-----Extract first soothes, and then permanently cures itching or

ointment bleeding piles, however nevere. It is a vere. It is a specific in all skin diseases, and gives quick relief in burns and bruises. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50 cents; trialsize 25 cents. All druggists, or sent by mail. Put up only by POND'S EX-TRACT CO., 76 Fifth Av., N.Y. City. There isn't anything "just as good."



TOOK \$1.100 FROM A STAMP CLERK.

Af Young Woman Clerk in the Cleveland Post Office Robbed of That Sum.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22.-Eleven hundred ollars in bills was stolen from the desk of one of the stamp clerks in the Cleveland Post Office shortly before 10 o'clock this forenoon. Miss Marian A. Barry, the stamp clerk, stepped from her cage to the office of the Superintendent of Mails, thirty feet away, in full view of her window. When she returned to her cage after an absence of less than two minutes she glanced at her left and discovered that \$1,100 in bills which had been lying on the window ledge was gone. She at once gave the alarm. Miss Barry gone. She at once gave the alarm. Miss Barry only a few minutes before had taken the money from the safe. It was in \$100 packages, with a rubber band around each package. She intended to buv stamps with the money from the wholesale stamp department and placed the money on the window ledge in plain sight from the lobby to wait on quite a large number of persons who were crowding about the window. The money could not have been reached from the window.

The thief must have gone around into the door which Miss Barry left open, boldly grabbed the packages and disappeared so quickly that he was not seen by anybody.

NO WARSHIP FOR SAMOA.

The Cruiser Philadelphia Ordered to South and Central America.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.- The cruiser Philadelphia, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to cruise along the Pacific coast of Central america and South America. If there was any intention of sending the Philadelphia or any other vessel to Samoa it has been abandoned. It is said at the Navy Department that the condition of affairs in Samoa does not require the presence of a United States war ship there.

Burritt-Gardner.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Montague and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, was the scene of a quiet but very pretty wedding yesterday at con-that of Mr. Wilmot Woodward Burritt, formerly of Brooklyn Heights, now a resident of Englewood, N. J., and Miss Elizabeth Bradof Englewood, N. J., and Miss Elizabeth Braibury Gardner of 203 Washington avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Dudley Buck played the organ. Mr. George Herbert Burritt, a brother of the groom, was best man. and Miss Anne Gardner, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss Elinor Holden Smith and Miss Mary Shotwell were bridesmaids. Mr. Charles B. Denny and Mr. Edwin Holden Smith, both of Brooklyn Heights, were the ushers. A reception, extended to only a limited number of friends, was held at the home of the bride's mother. 203 Washington avenue. After a sojourn in the South Mr. and Mrs. Burritt will take up their residence in Englewood, N. J.

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 22 .- Miss Theodors L. Lockwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luke A. Lockwood, was married in St. Paul's Episcoa. Lockwood, was married in St. Paul's Episco-pal Church to-day to S. Dewey Pierce, son of Frederick O. Pierce of Brooklyn. The Rev. F. W. Braithwaite was the officiating clergyman, Miss Bottsford of Philadelphia was maid of honor and S. R. Bradley, Jr. of New York best man, The ushers were John Reed Monroe of New York, Tunis Williamson of New York, Reginald R. Pierce of Riverside and Vincent Lockwood of Riverside.

Goddard-Winthrop.

Miss Alice Grenville Winthrop and F. Norton Goddard were married at noon yesterday in the chantry of Grace Church. The Rev. Churchill Satterlee performed the eeremony There were no bridesmalds. Henry Onborne Taylor acted as best man and David C. Hal-stead and Robert Dudley Winthrop were the ushers. The bridal breakfast after the cere-mony at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, 169 Central Park South, was only for the bridal party and relatives.

Lewis-Campbell. Patenson, Nov. 22. - Assemblyman - elect Vivian M. Lowis and Miss Jane Godwin Camphell were married in St. Paul's Church to-day The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. S. Hamilton in the presence of the families of the bride and briderroom. Daniel Barkalow, see of Judge John Barkalow, was best man.

Apollinaris

Served at State Dinners given by the Queen. N. Y. Sun.

The beverage of the select world.

N. Y. Tribune.